

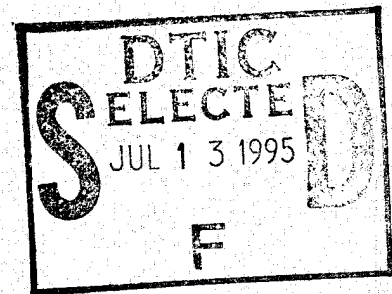
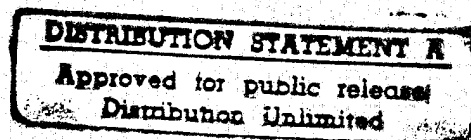
**United States Air Force
611 Air Support Group
611 Civil Engineer Squadron**

Elmendorf AFB, Alaska

FINAL

Indian Mountain LRRS, Alaska

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS
PLAN**



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Per The Technical Project Manger for the AFCEE
Mr. Samer Karmi (DSN: 240-5297) and The Jacobs
Engineering Group Inc. Project Manager for this
contract Mr. Robert Henry (303 595-8855) the cover
is considered page 1.

PREFACE

This community relations plan describes the requirements for the expected tasks and activities needed to implement and conduct the community relations program for the Indian Mountain Long Range Radar Station (Indian Mountain LRRS), Alaska. The plan was prepared according to the requirements of Contract No. F41624-94-D-8046-004, Delivery Order No. 4, between the U.S. Air Force and Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. The plan identifies a community relations program to be implemented at Indian Mountain LRRS to keep the public informed of the progress of cleanup activities, address any community concerns or information needs, and encourage two-way communication between the Air Force and the general public. The plan has been prepared in accordance with format and content requirements, as applicable, contained in the *Handbook to Support the Installation Restoration Program Statements of Work* prepared by the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE), Brooks Air Force Base, dated September 1993.

The Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. Project Manager for this contract is Mr. Robert Henry. The Technical Project Manager for the AFCEE is Mr. Samer Karmi.



Warner K. Reeser
Program Manager

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NOTICE

This report has been prepared for the U.S. Air Force by Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. for the purpose of aiding in the implementation of a final remedial action plan under the Air Force Installation Restoration Program (IRP). As the report relates to the actual or possible releases of potentially hazardous substances, its release before an Air Force final decision on remedial action may be in the public's interest. The limited objectives of this report and the ongoing nature of the IRP, along with the evolving knowledge of site conditions and chemical effects on the environment and health, must be considered when evaluating this report, since subsequent facts may become known which may make this report premature or inaccurate. Acceptance of this report in performance of the contract under which it is prepared does not mean that the Air Force adopts the conclusions, recommendations or other views expressed herein, which are those of the contractor only and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the United States Air Force.

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- Appendix D List of Information Repositories and Public Meeting Facilities
- Appendix E Questionnaire for Conducting Community Interviews

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This draft community relations plan identifies issues of community concern regarding the Indian Mountain Long Range Radar Station (Indian Mountain LRRS) and outlines community relations activities to be conducted in association with environmental restoration activities at the station.

Section 1 of this document describes the purpose of the community relations program, regulations governing technical and community relations work at the site, program implementation, and report organization.

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Under the Department of Defense (DOD) Installation Restoration Program (IRP), the Air Force is conducting investigations and remedial activities to address hazardous substance and other chemical contamination at Indian Mountain LRRS, Alaska. This community relations plan establishes a program of community relations activities to be conducted in association with technical studies at Indian Mountain.

Specific objectives of the community relations program established by this plan include the following;

- to keep the public informed of the progress of cleanup studies at Indian Mountain and provide information about the regulatory process associated with site cleanup;
- to address community concerns or information needs throughout the remedial process; and
- to promote two-way communication between the Air Force and the general public, in order to encourage public participation in the cleanup and decision-making process.

Information presented in this plan was obtained from Air Force technical documents and telephone interviews conducted in 1994 with station personnel. Interviews will also be conducted with other concerned citizens, including residents of Hughes, a Native American community located about 18 miles from the site. Community interviews are conducted to identify any current community concerns or information needs associated with site cleanup. This information is then used to develop a community relations plan tailored to the particular needs of the community affected by the site.

1.2 REGULATORY OVERVIEW

Beginning in the mid-1970s, due to growing recognition that hazardous substances and other chemical contaminants may be harmful to public health and the environment, a number of federal laws were passed governing the proper management and disposal of hazardous substances and other industrial products.

Key laws include the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, which regulates hazardous waste management at active facilities, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), which regulates the investigation and cleanup of hazardous substance contamination resulting from past operations at abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

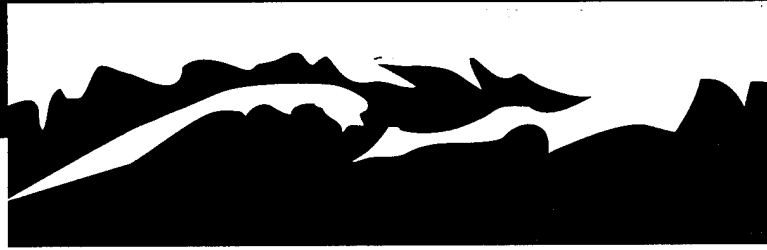
CERCLA/SARA regulations governing proper waste management are set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (often referred to as the National Contingency Plan or NCP), as revised in 1990². The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the federal agency designated to oversee implementation of the CERCLA program. As part of CERCLA implementation, EPA established a National Priorities List (NPL), a list of high-priority hazardous waste sites requiring long-term cleanup. Sites placed on the NPL must undergo investigation and cleanup in accordance with CERCLA regulations. Under SARA, Section 120, the applicability of certain CERCLA provisions, including potential NPL listing, was extended to federal facilities.

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) was enacted as part of amendments to CERCLA to address SARA federal facility provisions; it became law as SARA, Section 211. One component of DERP is the DOD's Installation Restoration Program. It addresses the identification, investigation, and cleanup of hazardous substances and other chemical contaminants at military installations and the correction of environmental damage posing a risk to public health or the environment.

Since the late 1980s, hazardous substance contamination studies at DOD IRP sites placed on the NPL must follow the same steps of investigation and cleanup required under CERCLA. This remedial action (RA) process is identified and described in Table 1. IRP sites that have not been placed on the NPL, like Indian Mountain LRRS, must be cleaned up in a manner consistent with CERCLA/SARA, although not necessarily in full conformance with all CERCLA regulations. At such sites there is often no regulatory requirement to perform any CERCLA steps other than the preliminary assessment/site inspection. However, under current Air Force policy, performance of the remaining CERCLA steps is recommended and therefore frequently conducted, where indicated.

In addition to the steps outlined in the remedial action process in Table 1, certain other actions may be taken at any time in the cleanup process. Short-term actions, known as removal actions, may be initiated to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. Removal actions are limited by duration and cost. Interim remedial actions are other early actions that may be taken to eliminate, reduce, or control the hazards posed by a site or to expedite the cleanup process. Interim remedial actions must be consistent with the final remedy selected for the site.

Other applicable federal laws addressed under the IRP include the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), which established regulations for identifying and controlling hazardous industrial chemicals in the environment. At Indian Mountain,



THE INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

Each of the following may be conducted at Indian Mountain LRRS:



**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (PA)/
SITE INSPECTION (SI)**

Discover and Verify Potential Hazardous Waste Sites



REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLANS

Prepare Plans to Sample, Investigate, and Evaluate the Sites



**REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI)/
FEASIBILITY STUDIES (FS)**

Conduct Site Studies (RI) and Develop Possible
Cleanup Remedies (FS)



PROPOSED PLAN (PP)

Propose Cleanup Remedies for Sites
(subject to 30-day public comment period)



DECISION DOCUMENT (DD)

Select Cleanup Remedies for Sites*



REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

REMEDIAL ACTION (RA)

Design and Implement Cleanup Remedies



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Monitor Effectiveness of Cleanup Remedies

** At NPL sites, a Record of Decision is prepared instead.*

toxic substances, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), will be cleaned up in accordance with applicable TSCA regulations.

Over the years, many state governments, including the State of Alaska, have also passed regulations governing different aspects of environmental management. At Indian Mountain, cleanup must also be conducted in conformance with state hazardous waste management requirements, which follow a process similar to CERCLA, but sometimes use different terminology. In addition, certain non-hazardous materials present at Indian Mountain will be managed in accordance with several state regulatory programs governing the proper management of solid wastes; petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POLs); and materials stored in inactive underground storage tanks.

1.3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Environmental restoration activities at Indian Mountain LRRS are being conducted by the Air Force under the DOD's IRP. The environmental program for Indian Mountain is being managed by the 611th Civil Engineer Squadron (611 CES). Environmental investigations at Indian Mountain are being carried out in accordance with IRP guidelines.

Although EPA has not placed Indian Mountain on the NPL (which would require full conformance with federal CERCLA regulations and coordination with EPA), the Air Force is performing all investigation and cleanup work at Indian Mountain consistent with CERCLA requirements under DOD's IRP. In addition, cleanup investigations are being conducted in conformance with the State of Alaska hazardous substance regulations. Cleanup studies at Indian Mountain are also being conducted in accordance with other applicable State of Alaska regulations including regulations governing the management of underground storage tanks, solid wastes, and petroleum, oils, and lubricants.

The Air Force maintains primary responsibility for conducting environmental restoration activities at Indian Mountain. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) will work jointly with the Air Force, taking part in the planning and decision-making.

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION

Section 1.0, the Introduction to this plan, describes the purpose of the community relations program, provides an overview of environmental regulations governing the management of hazardous substances and other contaminants at military installations, identifies program implementation, and summarizes report organization.

Section 2.0, Site Background, describes the physical and historical setting and current site use at Indian Mountain. It also identifies past, present, and ongoing environmental investigations and contains information about potential source areas of contamination on the station.

Section 3.0, Community Background, provides a general profile of the station and any neighboring communities; discusses community involvement and any community relations activities conducted to date; and summarizes current community concerns and information needs identified during recent community interviews.

Section 4.0, Highlights of the Community Relations Program, describes the general and site-specific approach to be taken in conducting community relations. It also contains information about resources and meeting places to be used, identifies key individuals and organizations involved, and describes possible areas of sensitivity.

Section 5.0, Community Relations Activities and Timing, describes different types of community relations activities to be used to keep the public informed about site cleanup activities and to encourage public involvement. It also provides a general schedule for conducting community relations activities in concert with key technical activities.

Appendices to the community relations plan are as follows:

- Appendix A provides a list of acronyms and a glossary of technical and regulatory terms used in this plan.
- Appendix B contains a brief description of each potential contamination source area or area of concern being investigated under the IRP at Indian Mountain LRRS.
- Appendix C is a partial mailing list to be used to distribute cleanup information to interested parties. It includes Air Force officials, federal and state environmental officials, federal and state elected officials, community governments, native corporations and groups, environmental organizations, other interested organizations, and media sources. For privacy reasons, private citizens and other interested parties are maintained on a separate portion of the list.
- Appendix D identifies the locations of the information repositories and identifies potential public meeting facilities that may be used to provide information about Indian Mountain.
- Appendix E contains the questionnaire used to conduct community interviews.

Throughout the IRP process, the community relations plan may be revised, as needed, to reflect changing community concerns or to provide updated information about the progress of site investigations and cleanup activities at Indian Mountain.

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2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

This section provides site background information including the site location, its history and use, and a description of site features. It also provides an overview to site contamination and describes early studies conducted to identify contaminant sources. These areas and other areas of concern are identified and described. A status of recent IRP activities is also provided.

2.1 SITE LOCATION

Indian Mountain LRRS is located in a remote part of northcentral Alaska, about 60 miles south of the Arctic Circle and 168 miles northwest of Fairbanks (Figure 1). The site is primarily accessible by air. The closest community, Hughes, is located 18 miles to the west of the station.

2.2 SITE HISTORY AND USE

The installation, which has been in operation since the early 1950s, serves as an automated radar facility for the U.S. Air Force.

In 1951 the Indian Mountain location was selected as one of two sites needed to cover radar gaps in the Air Force's White Alice Communications Systems (WACS). WACS, a statewide military communication system vital to the national defense during the cold war, was operated as part of the distant early warning system. Developed in the 1950s, WACS were considered state-of-the-art technology, capable of beaming radio signals to a series of large antennas providing communication to Alaska's remote areas.

Construction of the Indian Mountain radar facilities began in late 1952. The station was constructed as two separate camps. Lower Camp was located next to Indian River on or near the former site of Utopia, a 1900s gold mining town, because the terrain was suitable for siting a landing strip. Radar facilities were installed on the summit of Indian Mountain at Upper Camp, about eight miles north of Lower Camp. In 1979, the WACS radar facilities were replaced with a new automated radar facility.

The facility, which has been used since the 1950s, was once staffed by more than 100 people. Today, it is maintained by a contractor staff of four people. The Air Force plans to continue to use the station indefinitely as a minimally attended radar facility.

2.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Indian Mountain LRRS consists of the two separate camps, Upper Camp, which contains the current radar facilities, and Lower Camp, which contains work and housing areas.

Upper Camp, on top of Indian Mountain, is about 122 acres in size. It currently contains several structures including an Alascom building, a radar dome, and a small building that houses the generator (Figure 2). Earlier facilities, including old

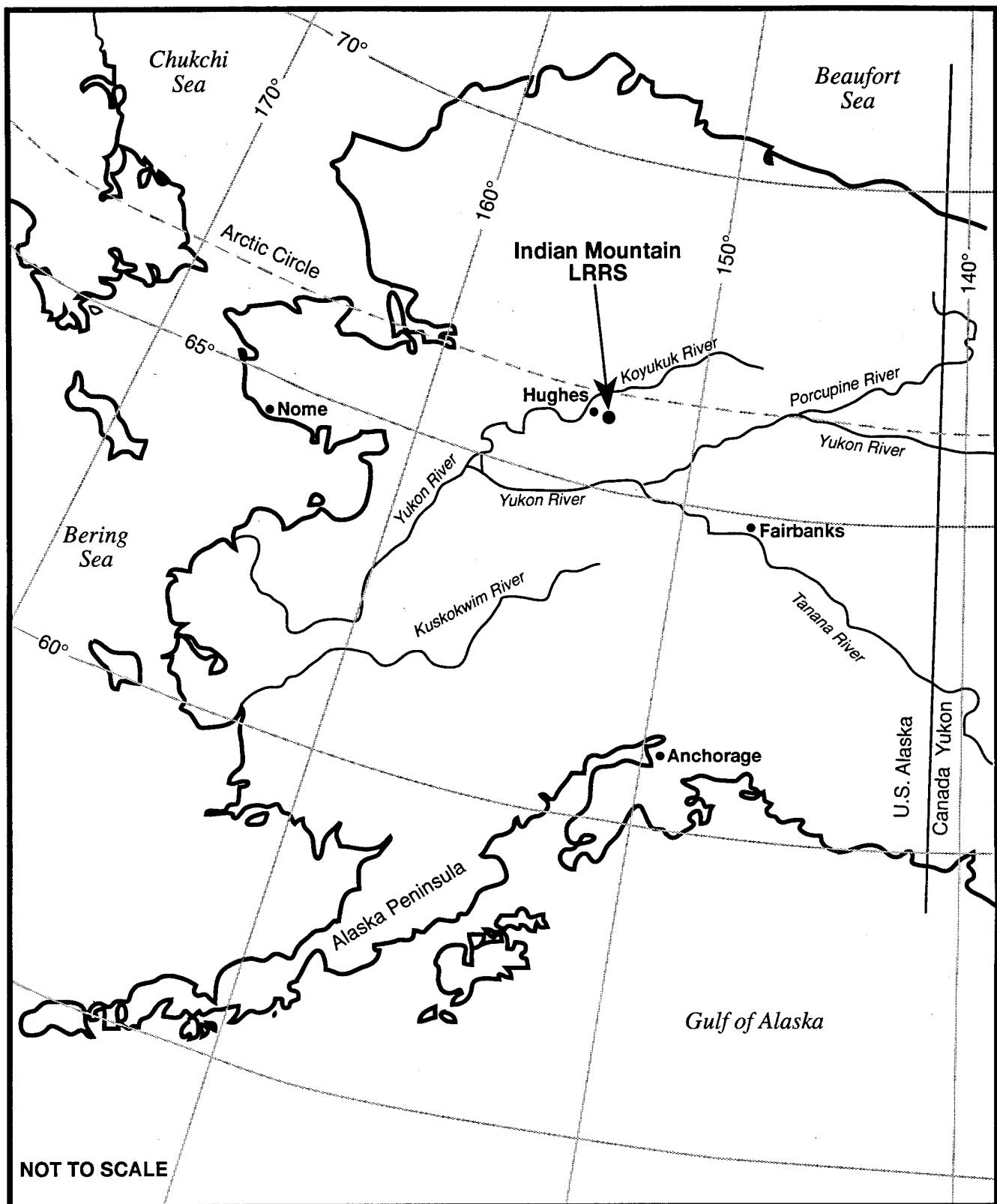
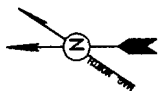


FIGURE 1
Site Location Map
Indian Mountain LRRS



MAGNETIC DECLINATION: 24° 42'
 ANNUAL CHANGE: 4.1'
 U.S.G.S. BENCH MARK

LEGEND

SD01 - DUMP AREAS

SS10 - WASTE ACCUMULATION
 AREA 6 AND FUEL RELEASES
 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, AND 10

OT08 - FORMER WACS LOCATION

NOTE: ALL IRP SOURCE AREA LOCATIONS
 ARE APPROXIMATE

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 10'

0 100 200 400
 SCALE IN FEET

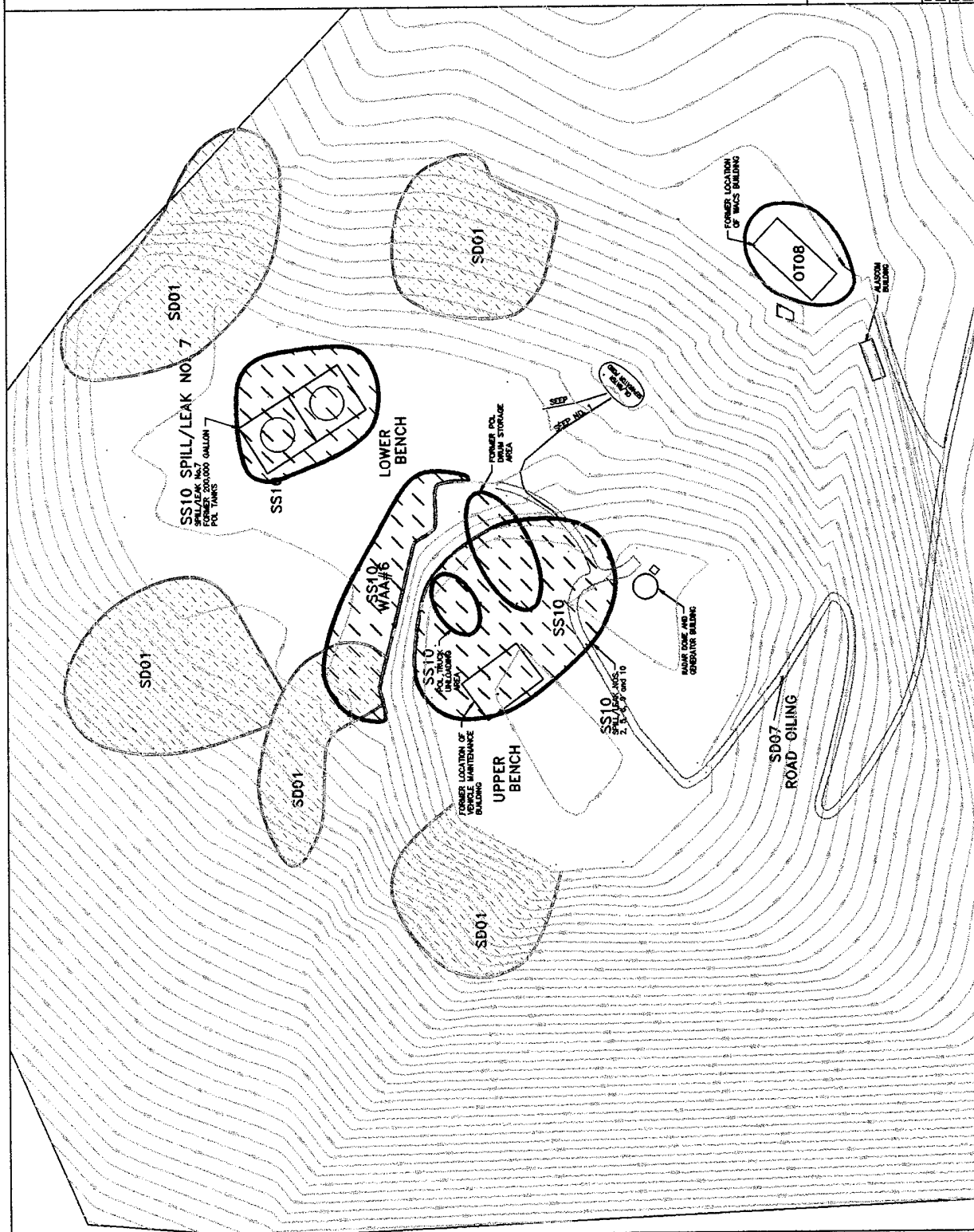
INDIAN MOUNTAIN
 LONG RANGE RADAR STATION
 POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION
 SOURCE AREAS
 UPPER CAMP



PROJ. NO. ACAD FILE NO. FIGURE NO.
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housing and maintenance facilities and the former WACS facility, were demolished in 1986.

Lower Camp, which is about 400 acres in size, is located between the junction of Indian River and Utopia Creek (Figure 3). This area is the site of the former 1900s gold mining town of Utopia. Today, Lower Camp contains a housing dome, a work dome, and two smaller storage buildings. Fuel is stored in several aboveground tanks. A 4,300-foot gravel airstrip, which provides the principal access to the site, is located next to the camp.

2.4 EARLY STUDIES TO IDENTIFY CONTAMINATION SOURCES

Since the mid-1980s, several site investigations have been conducted to identify and evaluate potential source areas of contamination. Previous IRP activities at Indian Mountain LRRS are presented in the following reports:

- *Installation Restoration Program, Phase I, Records Search Report, 1985;*
- *Installation Restoration Program, Phase II, Confirmation/Quantification Report, Stage 1, 1989;*
- *Installation Restoration Program Remedial Investigation/Preliminary Feasibility Study, Stage 2, 1991; and*
- *Final Site Investigation Report, Indian Mountain LRRS, Alaska, 1993.*

Copies of these reports are available for public review at the site's information repositories (see Appendix D for repository locations).

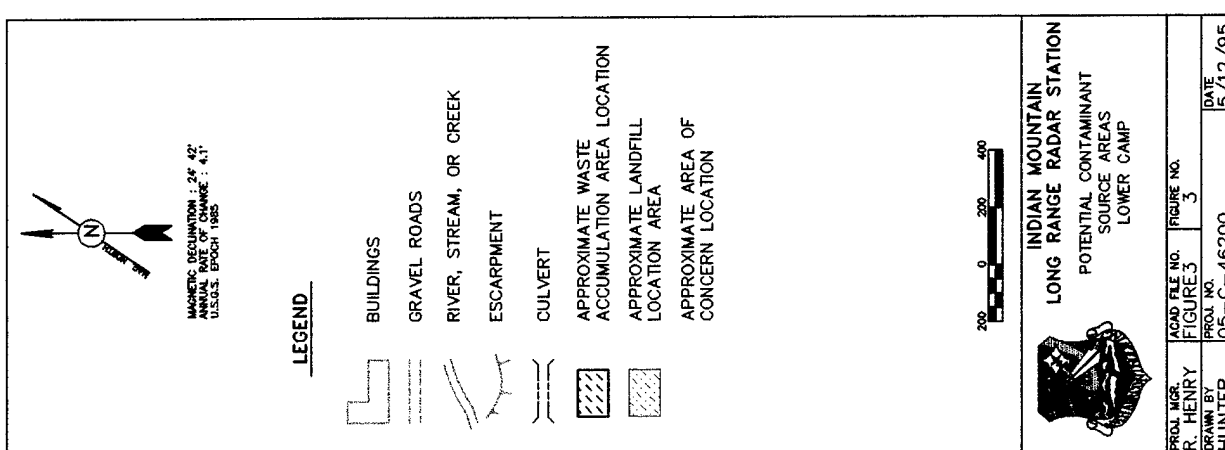
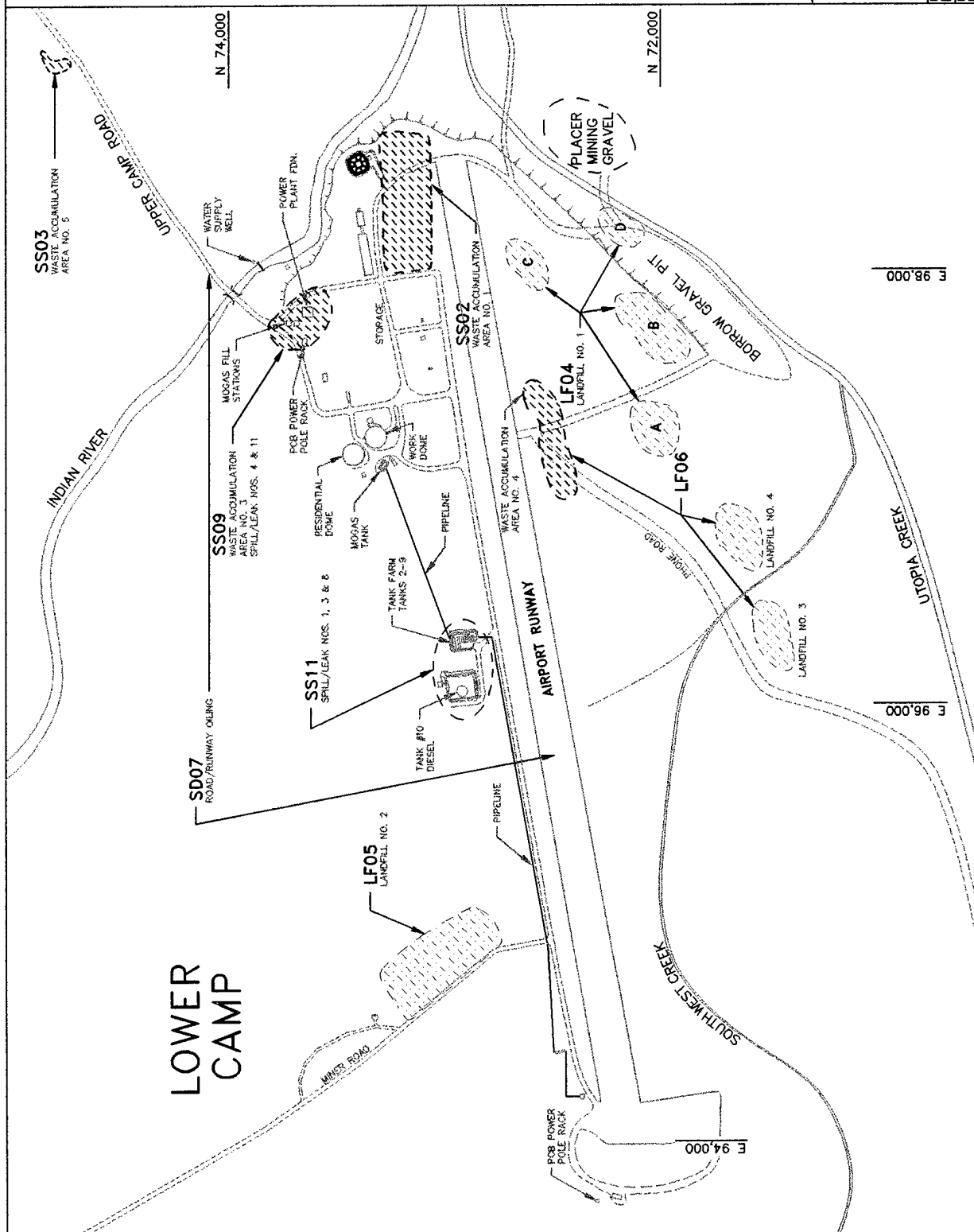
During 1992 the U.S. Air Force submitted preliminary assessments for Indian Mountain LRRS to the U.S. EPA, Region 10 office in Seattle. Using preliminary assessment information, EPA estimated hazard ranking scores and concluded that the site received a sufficiently high score to warrant further investigation.

In EPA's National Priorities List process, site investigations are performed to gather specific information used to refine the hazard ranking scoring. The *Final Site Investigation Report*, published in 1993, summarized activities and results of work performed in response to EPA. The site's hazard ranking score was not re-evaluated after completion of the *Site Investigation* report and the station was not listed on the NPL.

EPA has not been involved in Indian Mountain LRRS since the site investigation. The northern region of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation reviewed the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) work plan and sampling and analysis plan before the field investigation began.

2.5 OVERVIEW OF SITE CONTAMINATION

While current site operations meet all applicable state and federal regulations, some environmental contamination has occurred from past military operations on



site. Such activities include operation and maintenance of the radar equipment, aircraft and vehicle maintenance, industrial operations, fuel transfer and storage, waste treatment operations, waste storage and disposal, and building and road maintenance.

Petroleum wastes (such as diesel oil) were once spread on the station's roads and runway for dust control. This practice was discontinued in 1984. In addition, several large diesel fuel spills or leaks, totaling more than 60,000 gallons, were reported at Upper Camp during the 1970s. Similarly, at Lower Camp, more than 65,000 gallons of spills and leaks of diesel fuel were documented since 1973. Some of the spilled fuel was recovered; however, the actual amount is unknown.

In the late 1970s, up to 10,000 drums containing liquid materials, such as spent fuels and solvents, were drained and the collected liquids were shipped offsite. The emptied drums were then crushed and buried in several dumps areas at Upper Camp. Three landfills at Lower Camp were used to contain scrap metal, wood and other construction wastes.

Liquid wastes are the by-products of typical industrial operations onsite, such as power generation and vehicle maintenance. Lubricating oil and small amounts of solvents are the principal hazardous wastes produced.

2.6 POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCE AREAS

Between 1985 and 1992, several site investigations were conducted to identify and evaluate possible source areas of contamination. Based on these studies, 11 possible source areas of contamination were identified.

2.6.1 Categorization by Source Type

To assist in the evaluation process, source areas were grouped into several categories of sources: waste accumulation areas, landfill/dump areas, and spill/leak areas. In addition, one source was classified as a former WACS facility location and one source is related to runway and road oiling. Each category is described below. More detailed descriptions of each potential contamination source area are contained in Appendix B. Source locations at Upper Camp and at Lower Camp are shown in Figures 2 and 3 respectively.

Waste Accumulation Areas. Lower Camp contains four waste accumulation areas (SS02, SS03, SS09, and part of LF06). Upper Camp contains one waste accumulation area (SS10), which consists of three subareas. From the 1950s to the late 1980s, these waste accumulation areas were used for the drummed storage of station wastes. Spills and leaks of wastes were reported to have occurred at these areas. In 1984, contaminated soil from SS02 was reportedly removed and shipped offsite for disposal. Currently, no visible evidence of contamination (such as soil staining) has been found at any of these areas.

Landfill/Dump Areas. Landfills and dumps include areas once used for the disposal of solid wastes, construction debris, and empty drums. Upper Camp contains one large general dump area (SD01), consisting of three subareas situated around the

sides of the mountaintop. SD01 contains waste materials disposed of during facility operations and during the demolition of station buildings at Upper Camp.

Lower Camp contains three landfill areas. LF05 was used primarily to dispose of solid wastes. LF04 (consisting of four subareas) and LF06 (which includes two landfill subareas) were used to dispose of miscellaneous industrial wastes and empty drums.

Spill/Leak Areas. Lower Camp contains two areas (SS09, which is also classified as a waste accumulation area, and SS11) where spills/leaks were reported to have occurred. These areas were once used as diesel and gasoline storage areas. At Upper Camp, two areas in SS10 were documented to have had fuel spills or leaks. One of these is next to an old vehicle maintenance area near the present radar dome. The other spill/leak occurred in the bermed area of a now-demolished aboveground fuel tank.

Former WACS Site. Source Area OT08 (Figure 2) is the location of the former WACS radar facility where PCB contamination may be present. WACS facilities were constructed at a time when most electrical equipment had insulating oils containing PCBs. Because WACS facilities had high power requirements, large numbers of transformers, capacitors, and switchgears, as well as large quantities of PCB replacement oil, were present at the site. The Alaskan Air Command removed most PCB equipment and oils from these facilities during the Alaska Cleanup Effort program conducted in the 1980s, including many drums of PCB-containing oil and soil. However, most WACS sites still have residual PCBs.

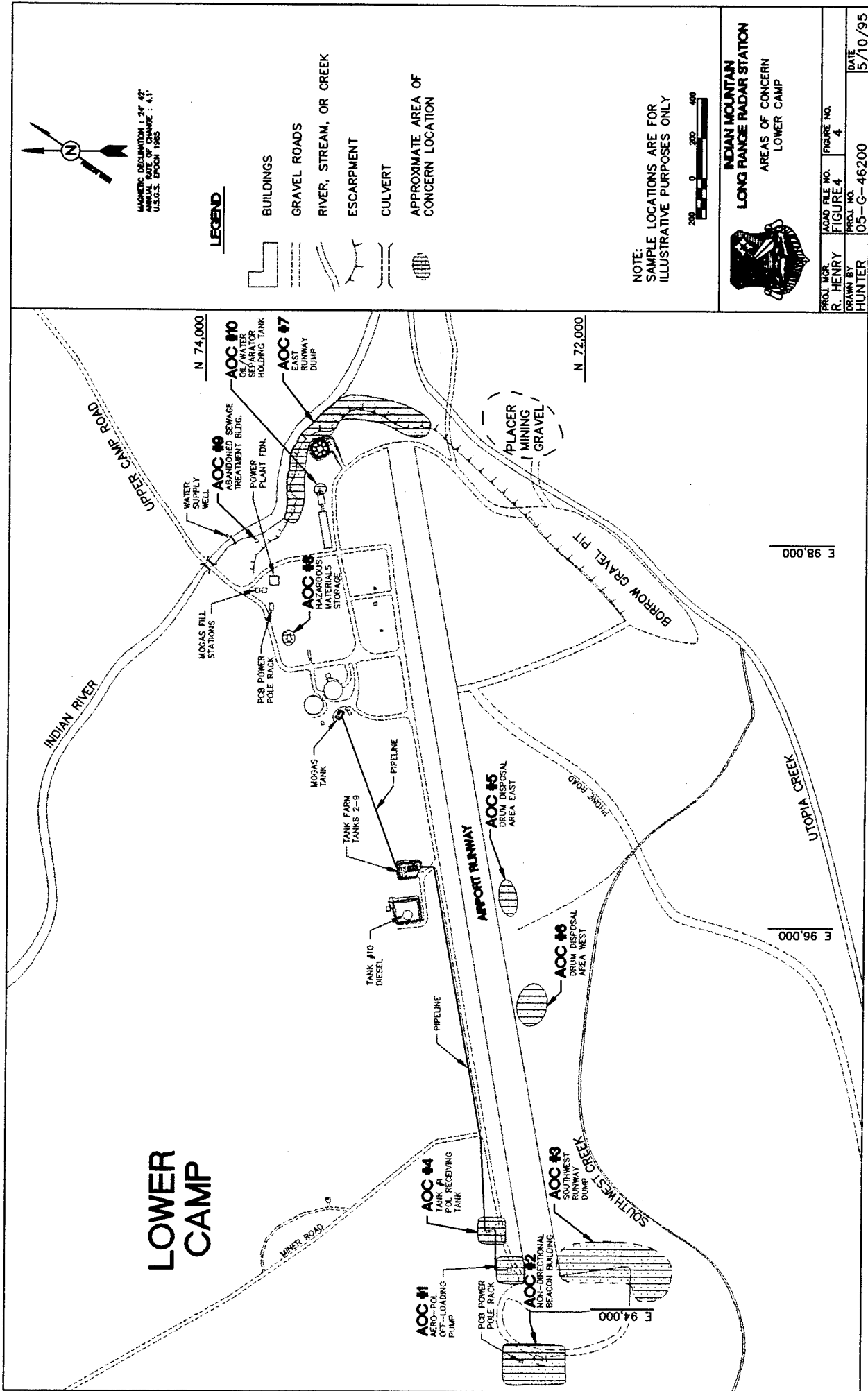
Runway/Road Oiling. Another source of contamination (SD07) onsite is from road and runway oiling which occurred from the 1950s to 1984. Waste oils and solvents were applied for dust control and as a waste disposal method. Road oiling occurred at all areas at Lower Camp and along the 10-mile road to Upper Camp.

2.6.2 Other Areas of Concern

During a site visit conducted in May 1994, 10 other areas of concern (AOC) were identified for further evaluation. All 10 areas are located within Lower Camp. These areas include previously unidentified dump/landfill areas, fuel unloading areas, areas where transformers were used, fuel drum disposal areas, an abandoned sewage treatment plant, and an oil/water separator tank. The approximate location of each of these areas is shown in Figure 4. A short description of each of these areas is also provided in Appendix B.

2.7 CURRENT STATUS OF CLEANUP ACTIVITIES

In order to fully characterize site contamination and determine what, if any, cleanup approaches need to be taken, multimedia field investigations were conducted in 1994 to evaluate contamination at each of the contamination source areas and areas of concern identified to date. Based on data provided from the field effort and from earlier field studies, preparation of an RI/FS report is under way.



The purpose of the remedial investigation is to define the nature and extent of site contamination and evaluate risks that site contamination may pose to people and the environment. As part of the remedial investigation, a baseline risk evaluation is conducted that evaluates risks that site contamination may pose to public health and the environment in the absence of remedial action. Where contamination is found to pose a potential risk to people or the environment, cleanup approaches will be identified, screened and evaluated as part of the feasibility study. Source areas not posing such a risk will be recommended for no further action.

The draft RI/FS report was completed in April 1995. The final RI/FS report should be completed in June 1995. Results of the RI/FS will be used to identify what, if any, cleanup activities need to be undertaken at Indian Mountain to address any contamination that could pose a risk to public health or the environment.

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3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section provides background information about the station and its neighboring communities including a profile of the City of Hughes (the community located closest to the site), a chronology of community involvement to date, a chronology of recent community relations activities, and a summary of community concerns or information needs identified during recent community interviews.

3.1 PROFILE OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN LRRS

At present, the Indian Mountain installation functions as a minimally operated radar station and is staffed by a contractor staff of four persons. Current station personnel have been at the facility since 1994, when PMC Frontec took over contractor operations at Indian Mountain. Earlier contractors that operated the facility include Martin Marietta, RCA, and General Electric.

3.2 PROFILE OF NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES

Due to its remote location, the facility has few neighboring populations. Six cabins, located within four miles of the station, are used on a seasonal basis for gold mining and hunting. In addition, Hughes, a small Native American community, is located nearby.

Hughes is located about 18 miles to the west of the station. Situated on the east bank of the Koyukuk River, Hughes has a population of about 60 people. Its residents, most of whom are descendants of the Koyukon Athabaskans, rely on fishing and hunting for their subsistence. Hughes contains about 35 occupied residences, 30 vacant houses, a school, a post office, a clinic, and a small airport.

Hughes was incorporated in 1973 and is classified as a second class city. Municipal affairs are run by the Hughes City Council and Hughes Traditional Council which meet monthly. The council consists of an elected mayor (also Chief), a vice-mayor (also the Second Chief) and several other city council/traditional council members. Regular elections occur the first Tuesday in October.

The city is managed by a part-time administrator and a full-time clerk. To date, municipal planning and development activities have concentrated on capital improvements. Most City of Hughes revenues come from state revenue sharing and grants. The city does not assess sales or property taxes. The City of Hughes is also responsible for managing its electrical utility and water service.

3.3 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Due to its extremely remote location, there is limited awareness of potential environmental contamination at Indian Mountain LRRS; consequently, community concern is extremely low. Community involvement with the site has been nonexistent to date, with the exception of specific activities initiated by the Air Force under the IRP as part of community outreach efforts (e.g., informal meetings, telephone contact, and community interviews).

3.4 CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Development and implementation of the community relations program associated with environmental cleanup generally coincides with the start-up of RI field activities. RI field activities were initiated at Indian Mountain LRRS in the summer of 1994.

In preparation for development of the community relations plan, phone interviews were conducted in 1994 with contractor personnel at the facility. In 1994, the 611 CES Remedial Project Manager and the 611 CES/CEVR (Civil Engineer Squadron/Environmental Restoration) Community Relations Coordinator met with the Tanana Chiefs Council, in order to coordinate about the site and identify Native American organizations that might be interested in environmental restoration activities at Indian Mountain. Plans for fall 1994 interviews with residents of Hughes were postponed until the spring of 1995, due to September flooding conditions in Hughes that caused the temporary evacuation of its residents.

In December 1994 an initial site mailing list for Indian Mountain LRRS was developed by the Air Force. This list is used to disseminate progress reports and other community relations materials describing the status of cleanup investigations at the Indian Mountain facility and opportunities for public involvement. The site mailing list currently contains 125 persons and organizations including federal, state and local officials; Native American organizations; Indian Mountain LRRS station personnel; residents of Hughes; environmental organizations and business groups in the greater Anchorage area; and media organizations.

In January 1995 the Air Force prepared a kickoff fact sheet about IRP activities at Indian Mountain LRRS which was distributed to all persons and organizations on the site mailing list. The fact sheet provided an overview of site contamination, identified potential contamination source areas, described the IRP cleanup process, summarized 1994 field activities, and described the purpose and scope of the site community relations program.

In January 1995 an information repository for the Indian Mountain facility was established in the Anchorage area, co-located with the 611 CES, the military organization responsible for conducting cleanup at the facility. In February 1995, a second information repository was established at the City Hall in Hughes, the residential community located closest to Indian Mountain LRRS. Information repositories contain technical documents and other information materials associated with environmental restoration activities conducted at Indian Mountain LRRS. The repositories also contain the Administrative Record file for the site, which includes all technical documents and related materials used to reach decisions about site cleanup.

This year, the Air Force plans to conduct follow-up telephone interviews with current contractor personnel at Indian Mountain LRRS. The purpose of these interviews will be to identify any community concerns or information needs. Information gained during the interview process will be used to tailor the community relations program to the specific needs of station personnel. Community interviews will also be conducted with the residents of Hughes and used to focus community relations activities.

3.5 KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Based on recent community interviews, contractors at the facility are aware of potential environmental contamination, but have not expressed any significant concerns about its potential impact.

Native American organizations and Hughes residents contacted to date have not been aware of site contamination and cleanup studies until approached by the Air Force as part of community outreach efforts. At that time, they expressed an interest in being kept informed of site activities.

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4.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

This section describes the general and site-specific approaches to be taken in implementing community relations for Indian Mountain LRRS, identifies possible meeting locations and other resources, provides information about key individuals and organizations to be involved, and discusses areas of sensitivity that may need to be considered when implementing the program.

4.1 GENERAL APPROACH

To be effective, the community relations program for the Indian Mountain LRRS must reflect the needs and interests of the affected community members and their willingness to participate in the remedial process.

The overall strategy for the community relations program at Indian Mountain LRRS will be to focus community relation activities on the most potentially affected members of the public, that is, those persons located closest to the site. These include contractor personnel working/living at Indian Mountain LRRS (currently four persons) and residents of the nearby community of Hughes (about 60 people).

Information gained in community interviews with these groups will be used to determine the specific activities to be conducted and the frequency of such activities. The program will focus on keeping these communities and any other interested parties informed of the regulatory and cleanup processes. The public will be kept informed by providing factual, straightforward information and by responding to community inquiries, concerns, and information needs in a timely fashion. Informal feedback from communications with these groups will be used to assess the effectiveness of the program and revise the community relations program, as needed, to be more responsive to the community's needs.

As part of the community relations program, the following approaches will be taken:

Identify and enlist the support of local officials and community leaders. An effort will be made to identify and enlist the support of visible and trusted leaders in the community such as members of the Hughes City Council/Traditional Council and the Tanana Chiefs Council. These leaders can serve as a valuable resource to the Air Force in gaining an understanding of Native American culture and community life, the community's needs and concerns about the site, and the most appropriate means of interacting with community members.

Educate the public about the Installation Restoration Program cleanup process. Many members of the public are not familiar with DOD's Installation Restoration Program. Therefore, community relations materials and activities will be designed to educate the public about the remedial action process used to identify, investigate, and clean up environmental contamination at military facilities. The roles of the Air Force and any other federal or state agencies involved in the remedial process will be explained. Different phases of the remedial action process will be described, as site work moves successively from the RI/FS through remedy selection, remedial design (RD), and remedial action (RA).

Inform the community of remedial investigations and remedial activities taking place at Indian Mountain LRRS. Periodically, the public will be updated about the status of environmental work at the facility including activities completed and planned and any opportunities for public involvement. Any significant findings of the RI/FS will be relayed, especially regarding the identification of any contamination that could pose a risk to public health or the environment and any approaches under consideration to address such contamination. During remedial design and just prior to remedial action, information will be relayed to the public about the final design of the remedy and the construction/operation schedule for initiating remedial action.

Maintain a communication link between the Air Force and interested parties. The Air Force 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator for Indian Mountain LRRS will serve as the focal point for all inquiries from the public about environmental activities at the facility. The Community Relations Coordinator's name, address, telephone number, and fax number will be prominently displayed in all community relations materials including fact sheets, newsletters, notices, etc. The Community Relations Coordinator will be responsible for responding to any inquiries or concerns from interested parties in a timely manner. Responses will be provided in writing, through telephone conversations, or during informal visits, as appropriate. The Community Relations Coordinator should keep a log documenting such inquiries and the Air Force's response.

Provide an opportunity for the public to voice any concerns. The public will be contacted and informed of opportunities: (1) to learn more about the site (by using the information repositories or adding their name to the site mailing list); (2) to voice their concerns or have their questions answered (via telephone contact with the Community Relations Coordinator or by attending public or other informal meetings); and (3) to become involved in the decision-making process (by submitting comments during public comment periods or through participation on any community advisory boards).

4.2 SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH

It should be noted that communication of environmental information to contractor personnel at Indian Mountain LRRS and to residents of Hughes poses special challenges due to the remote locations of each of these communities. Community relations materials that can be mailed, such as periodic fact sheets and/or newsletters, will be used to keep affected community members in remote locations informed of the progress of IRP work at Indian Mountain. These materials will also be used to inform other potentially interested parties (such as Alaska environmental organizations and media resources who are frequently interested in government environmental cleanup programs) about the progress and status of environmental activities at Indian Mountain.

An information repository/Administrative Record has been located at the Hughes City Hall to provide Hughes residents with access to project reports and other technical documents. Due to the small number of persons at Indian Mountain LRRS, an information repository was not established on station. However, at the request of Indian Mountain contractor personnel, an information

repository/Administrative Record can also be established and maintained at this facility, if necessary.

Project personnel, including the 611 CES Remedial Project Manager and Community Relations Coordinator, may also use periodic visits to these communities and/or telephone conversations with community leaders as a means of receiving community input and obtaining feedback from these communities about the cleanup program. Where possible, periodic visits to the station and to Hughes will be arranged to present key milestones, such as proposed cleanup plans, and receive community input. The Air Force may hold public meetings or smaller informal meetings during critical phases of work, for example, to present proposed cleanup plans and receive community input into the decision-making process. Telephone contact will be used at all other times to maintain contact between the Air Force and the affected communities.

4.3 RESOURCES AND MEETING PLACES TO BE USED

At this time it is anticipated that meetings with Hughes residents will be held at the City Hall. Meetings with station personnel will be held at the housing dome on station. Currently, it is not anticipated that meetings will need to be held in the greater Anchorage area; however, should the need arise, meeting locations will be evaluated at that time.

4.4 KEY INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

As stated earlier, the key individuals and organizations that will be most directly involved in the community relations program for Indian Mountain LRRS include residents of Hughes, the Tanana Chiefs Council, and station personnel. In addition, a number of other interested parties have been placed on the site mailing list, so that they can be kept informed of the status of environmental cleanup activities at the facility. These include federal, state, and local officials, key environmental organizations in the greater Anchorage area, other Native American organizations, and media organizations. These groups are included on the partial site mailing list provided in Appendix C.

4.5 AREAS OF SENSITIVITY TO CONSIDER

The two primary communities potentially affected by the site are Hughes residents and station personnel. Each of these communities is unique. In coordinating with Hughes residents, special consideration should be given to the culture and traditional ways of this Native American community. For example, arrangements for site visits should be made through the city council. In arranging travel, permission to visit should be secured and the time of the visit should be selected so as not to interfere with any important traditional tribal activities. During interviews with community leaders, discussions should focus on identifying the most suitable activities for communicating with community members.

When coordinating with contractor personnel at Indian Mountain LRRS, it is important to remember that some personnel may feel reticent about expressing any concerns about environmental contamination, since they are employed (via a

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subcontracting mechanism) by the Air Force. Therefore, care should be taken in emphasizing that all information communicated will be kept private and will not be ascribed to any specific individuals in materials released to the public or to the Air Force.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

This section describes different community relations activities that may be conducted and the timing of these activities.

5.1 TECHNIQUES

Community relations techniques to be used in association with IRP activities at Indian Mountain LRRS will be consistent with similar activities conducted under CERCLA. Methods that are being or may be used throughout the RI/FS and RD/RA to accomplish community relations objectives are briefly discussed in the following sections.

5.1.1 Develop a Mailing List

Appendix C of this document contains an initial site mailing list. It identifies the names and addresses of elected and appointed government officials, community government representatives, native corporations/groups, environmental and other interest groups, and media contacts who may potentially be interested in environmental restoration activities at Indian Mountain LRRS.

As information becomes available, names and addresses of concerned residents, businesses, and other private parties identified as having an interest in remedial activities at Indian Mountain LRRS will be compiled in a separate portion of the mailing list. For privacy reasons, this portion of the list is maintained separately by the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator. This portion of the mailing list currently includes contractor personnel stationed at Indian Mountain LRRS and Hughes residents.

Fact sheets, newsletters, public notices, and other information materials will be distributed periodically to all persons and organizations on the mailing list. Copies of all community relations materials will be distributed to Hughes residents via the Hughes post office. Fact sheets and newsletters prepared and distributed to the public will provide instructions about how other interested parties can have their names added to the site mailing list. The site mailing will be updated regularly.

5.1.2 Establish Information Repositories

An information repository has been established at the Hughes City Hall for the use of Hughes residents. Another information repository was established in the library of the 611 CES office in Anchorage (Building 9824) for use by interested organizations or persons in the greater Anchorage area. Visits should be pre-arranged with the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator. Each information repository contains identical sets of documents.

A repository has not been established at Indian Mountain LRRS due to the small size of the community (presently, four persons). However, if requested by Indian Mountain LRRS contractor personnel, an additional information repository can be established at the station to ensure that station personnel have access to any pertinent cleanup information. In the absence of an information repository at Indian

Mountain LRRS, contractor personnel can obtain copies of any technical documents or related site materials by contacting the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator.

Information contained in the repository is intended to keep the public informed about investigative and cleanup activities at Indian Mountain LRRS. Information maintained at these locations includes a copy of the Administrative Record file (Section 5.1.3), a copy of all community relations and technical materials released to the public, and other useful information, such as information about applicable federal and state regulatory processes. The repositories will serve as a central point where members of the community can review information regarding the site and previous or upcoming investigation and cleanup activities. Addresses of the information repositories are provided in Appendix D.

5.1.3 Establish an Administrative Record

The Administrative Record file contains all documents and any other information used as the basis for reaching remedial decisions at Indian Mountain LRRS. Typical documents included in an Administrative Record file include final versions of the preliminary assessment report, the site inspection report, the RI/FS work plan or other related work plans, site technical reports, the final RI/FS report, risk assessment information, and the Proposed Plan (or Proposed Plan fact sheet). It also typically contains relevant community relations materials including the community relations plan, fact sheets, newsletters, public notices, meeting transcripts, and public comments and responses.

A copy of the Administrative Record file will be housed in each information repository.

5.1.4 Establish a Restoration Advisory Board

If sufficient interest exists in the community, the Air Force may establish a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for Indian Mountain LRRS.

In 1994, the Air Force implemented a policy encouraging the establishment of RABs at Air Force sites undergoing environmental cleanup. The RAB is an advisory body designed to act as a focal point for exchanging information between the station and the local community.

The objectives of the RAB are as follows:

- to provide a focal point for the discussion and exchange of information regarding cleanup between the base, regulatory agencies, and the affected community;
- to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to participate in the cleanup process and provide input to decision-makers;

- to complement other community involvement activities used to encourage two-way communication between the base and the community.

RAB membership includes representatives from the Air Force, other involved federal or state agencies, and community members reflecting a broad spectrum of viewpoints. The board usually meets several times a year to review site materials and participate in the cleanup process. Due to the remote locations of the Indian Mountain facility and its neighbors, teleconferencing or other long-distance approaches to communicating may need to be established in lieu of meetings, should a RAB be established.

5.1.5 Prepare a Photo Notebook

A photo notebook is being prepared about the history of site use and environmental restoration activities being conducted at Indian Mountain LRRS. The notebook, which will be placed in each of the information repositories, will use historical and more recent photographs and graphics to acquaint the reader with the site and the cleanup process.

5.1.6 Hold Public Meetings

Public meetings may be held, as necessary, (1) to provide the community with information about the progress of environmental investigations and cleanup activities, (2) to clarify site conditions, and (3) to provide a way for the community to communicate directly with the Air Force. Such meetings will provide an opportunity for concerned community members to have questions answered, comment on site activities, and to propose alternatives for site cleanup.

Upon completion of the Final RI/FS Report and the release of a fact sheet describing the proposed cleanup plan, the opportunity for a public meeting will be provided to Hughes residents and station personnel. The purpose of the meeting will be to explain the proposed cleanup approach to the public and receive public comments on the plan and on the Final RI/FS Report. A transcript of the public meeting will be prepared and copies will be provided at the information repositories.

Public meetings may also be desirable at other project milestones and at other times, such as to present proposed cleanup approaches for any interim remedial actions. A summary of the proceedings of such public meetings will be available for review at the information repositories. Locations that could serve as public meeting facilities are listed in Appendix D.

Groups interested in a public meeting can contact the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator for Elmendorf Air Force Base at (907) 552-4532 for further information. Depending on the needs of the group (or individual), a small group meeting or briefing may be arranged to address those needs.

5.1.7 Hold Small Group Meetings

Small group meetings (five to 10 people) are an effective way to explain technical issues and discuss complex or controversial subjects. Community members often

prefer this approach because such a format may avoid the intensification of conflicts that can be the result of large group meetings. Small meetings may be the best way to provide information, resolve conflicts, receive input, and discuss issues of concern. To request a small group meeting, contact the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator.

5.1.8 Hold Public Comment Period

A public comment period (of up to 30 days) may be held to comment on any proposed interim remedial actions, as well as after the Final RI/FS Report has been completed and the preferred cleanup method has been identified. Such public comment periods will provide an opportunity to review and provide any comments on the Final RI/FS Report, a short fact sheet summarizing the proposed cleanup plan, or the draft Decision Document, if applicable.

Notices announcing public comment periods will be posted at the Hughes post office, at Indian Mountain LRRS, and may also be published in a major Anchorage newspaper, if appropriate. Public comments may be submitted in writing to the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator or provided orally during the public meeting held to discuss the proposed cleanup approach.

5.1.9 Public Notices

Public notices will be used to announce key milestones in the IRP process. Notices may be released to announce the following:

- A notice announcing the establishment of the information repositories and the availability for public review of the Administrative Record file at the repositories.
- A notice announcing the availability of the RI/FS and proposed cleanup plan and the opportunity to comment on these and other documents in the Administrative Record. This notice will contain a brief summary of alternatives evaluated in the RI/FS, describe the proposed cleanup plan, and announce a public comment period of at least 30 days.
- A notice to announce the public meeting to present the proposed cleanup approach and receive public comment (may be combined with the RI/FS and public comment period notice).
- A notice to announce any other public meetings about environmental cleanup activities.
- A notice to summarize the Decision Document for the site (following consideration of all public comments and selection of a final remedy for the site) and to announce its availability at the information repositories.

Such public notices will be posted on station and at the Hughes post office, and, may also be published in the form of a display advertisement in the news section of a newspaper of general circulation serving the greater Anchorage community.

5.1.10 Develop Fact Sheets and Other Correspondence

Fact sheets will be prepared and distributed periodically throughout the cleanup process, to keep the public informed of RI/FS and RD/RA activities at the site. These materials will be clear and concise, and serve as a key source of project news and developments, explain technical issues, respond to community concerns and information needs, describe any upcoming events and meetings, and announce the availability of final reports and public comment periods. Photographs, maps, and diagrams may be used to clarify complex information.

Some fact sheets may contain an article or column with a question and answer format. The question and answer series will be developed and coordinated to respond to actual and anticipated inquiries regarding project activities. Fact sheets will be made available to station personnel, mailed to everyone on the mailing list, deposited at the information repositories, and made available at public meetings.

A combination of fact sheets, newsletters, and notices will be used to ensure that civic leaders and spokespersons for local interest groups and other interested individuals are notified of proposed program actions, invited to appropriate meetings, encouraged to contribute ideas, and informed of decisions.

5.1.11 Provide Telephone Contact

Air Force environmental staff and/or public affairs staff will be available by telephone to provide information about site activities and will respond to community inquiries and concerns, answer questions directly, or refer the caller to persons knowledgeable about the subject. A record of all such inquiries will be maintained to reflect the nature of public concerns. The individual to contact is the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator.

5.1.12 Coordinate with Local News Media

Local radio and cable TV may be used for dissemination of project news and public service announcements to announce release of the RI/FS and Proposed Plan or other key documents, public meetings, and public comment periods. Newspapers serving the local area may be similarly used. News releases will be prepared and distributed by the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator. Local media are listed in Appendix C. Media inquiries and onsite media visits and requests will be directed to or coordinated by the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator.

5.1.13 Provide Response Cards

Periodically, materials prepared for public distribution may include a space or separate card where the public is asked if they are receiving desired information about the IRP process, the RI/FS, and the status of cleanup activities at the site. Submittal directions will be provided on the response cards. This information will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the community relations program and to identify additional areas of community interest or concern.

5.1.14 Prepare a Decision Document

The Decision Document is a legal document that formalizes the selection of the remedial (cleanup) actions and describes the rationale for selection of the final cleanup remedy. The Responsiveness Summary (an attachment to the Decision Document) documents how public comments received during the IRP process have been integrated into the selection of the final remedial actions. The completed Decision Document will be placed in the information repositories and in the Administrative Record file. This Decision Document is usually made available 30 days before RA activities begin. A notice of its availability will also be posted at the Hughes post office and at Indian Mountain LRRS, after it is signed. If warranted, such a notice may also be published in a local newspaper in the Anchorage area.

5.1.15 Maintain a Speakers Bureau

If requested by interested citizens, local agencies, or other groups, the Air Force will arrange for speakers knowledgeable about the environmental program at Indian Mountain LRRS to discuss various activities and other topics pertaining to the remedial action process. Requests must be made in writing to the 611 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator.

5.2 TIMING

Table 2 contains a proposed schedule of community relations activities in relation to project and technical milestones of Indian Mountain LRRS environmental program. As more detailed plans are developed, these project milestones and related community relations activities will be updated. Changes in schedule, unanticipated events, and changes in the level of community interest or concern may also dictate a change in either the type and frequency of certain activities. The general schedule will be used as a tool for planning and scheduling specific community relations activities.

TABLE 2 Proposed General Schedule of Community Relations Activities

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND MILESTONES						
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITY	During Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies	Release of RI/FS Reports and Proposed Plan	Decision Document	Interim Remedial Action/Removal Actions	Remedial Design	Remedial Action
PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD*		X		X		
NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES/ PUBLIC NOTICES*		X	X	X		X
FACT SHEETS*/NEWSLETTERS	Initiate in 1994			Publish as Needed Throughout Program		
POSTING FACT SHEETS/ OTHER INFORMATION				Post as Needed Throughout Program		
TELEPHONE CONTACT (Public Access to Air Force Environmental Staff and Community Relations Coordinator)				Available Throughout Program		
NEWS MEDIA COORDINATION/ NEWS RELEASES	X	X	X	X	X	X
				Perform as Needed Throughout Program		

* = required

Notes:

1. This General Schedule also will be used for precise planning and scheduling of dates for specific community relations activities.
2. The Community Relations Coordinator will coordinate various activities listed above and any other contact needed with key public officials and community members.

TABLE 2 Proposed General Schedule of Community Relations Activities							
KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND MILESTONES							
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITY	During Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies	Release of R/FS Reports and Proposed Plan	Decision Document	Interim Remedial Action/Removal Actions	Remedial Design	Remedial Action	
COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS*	X Conducted in 1994-1995						
MAILING LIST*	X Developed in Winter 1994		Update Throughout Program				
INFORMATION REPOSITORIES*	X Developed in Jan/Feb 1994		Update Throughout Program				
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD*		Update Throughout Program					
PUBLIC MEETINGS* (including Workshops)		X Conducted, As Needed, Throughout Program	X	X	X	X	

* = required

Notes:

1. This General Schedule also will be used for precise planning and scheduling of dates for specific community relations activities.
2. The Community Relations Coordinator will coordinate various activities listed above and any other contact needed with key public officials and community members.

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APPENDIX A
ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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**APPENDIX A
ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS
ACRONYMS**

ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
AFCEE	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
AOCs	Areas of Concern
CES/CEVR	Civil Engineer Squadron/Environmental Restoration
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, or Superfund
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LRRS	Long Range Radar Station
MOGAS	Motor Gasoline
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POL	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976
WACS	White Alice Communications Systems
611 CES	611th Civil Engineer Squadron

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Administrative Record: Documents including correspondence, public comments, the Record of Decision, technical reports, and others upon which the agencies base their remedial action selection.

Aquifer: A layer of rock or soil below the ground surface that can supply usable quantities of water to wells and springs. Aquifers can be sources of water for drinking or other uses.

Baseline Risk Assessment: A CERCLA study conducted at the same time as the RI (and contained in the RI/FS report) that determines and evaluates risks that site contamination poses to public health and the environment in the absence of remedial action.

Community Relations Plan: A plan that outlines specific community relations activities that occur during the remedial response at a facility. The community relations plan outlines how the Air Force will keep the public informed of work at the facility (e.g., public meetings, fact sheets, press briefings) and the ways in which citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the facility. The document is available in the information repositories.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund): A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). It sets up a program to identify sites where hazardous substances have been, or might be, released into the environment and to ensure they are cleaned up.

Decision Document: A document presenting the selected remedy for a non-NPL site that describes the decision-making process and provides a formal record of the Air Force's decision.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP): DERP is a law, separate from CERCLA, which was enacted by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). It emphasizes the identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances and wastes; correction of other environmental damage, such as unexploded ordnance detection and disposal; demolition and removal of unsafe and unsightly buildings and structures; debris removal; and improvements to DOD hazardous waste operations. DERP requires that hazardous substances, pollutants and chemical investigations be conducted according to CERCLA's federal facility section.

Groundwater: Underground water that fills pores in soil or openings in rock. When groundwater accumulates in significant quantities and quality in an aquifer, it may be used as a source of drinking water.

Hazard Ranking System: The principle screening tool used by EPA to evaluate risks to public health and the environment associated with abandoned or

uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The hazard ranking system calculates a score based on the potential of hazardous substances spreading from the site through the air, surface water, or groundwater and on other factors such as nearby populations

Hazardous Substances: Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are either toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): The Department of Defense program first begun in 1975 that is designed to identify, confirm/quantify, and remediate problems associated with past environmental releases of hazardous substances and petroleum products at military installations.

Interim Remedial Actions: Early actions taken to eliminate, reduce or control the hazards posed by a site or to expedite the completion of total site cleanup. Interim remedial actions must be consistent with the final remedial action for a site (see also Remedial Action).

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): The federal regulation (as revised in 1990) that guides the CERCLA/SARA program.

National Priorities List (NPL): A list of sites, established by the EPA, of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under Superfund.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons: A large group of chemicals that make up oils and gasoline. They can be toxic by inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact. Also referred to as total petroleum hydrocarbons.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): A group of toxic, persistent chemicals used widely in transformers and capacitor for insulating purposes and in gas pipeline systems as a lubricant. Further sale or new use was banned by law in 1979. PCBs are strongly attracted to soils and sediments and move slowly in groundwater systems.

Proposed Plan: A document requesting public input on a proposed cleanup alternative.

Public Comment Period: A time during which the public can review and comment on various documents and/or proposed remedial actions. For example, under CERCLA, a minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow citizens to review and comment on the Proposed Plan for any remedial action to clean up contamination problems at a facility.

Record of Decision: A document prepared as part of the CERCLA remedial action process at National Priority List sites that is a consolidated source of information about the site, the remedy selection process, and the selected remedy. This

document contains a responsiveness summary that responds to all public comments on the cleanup proposals received during the public comment period.

Remedial Action (RA): A long-term action taken to stop or substantially reduce a release or threat of release of hazardous substances that is serious but not an immediate threat to public health or the environment (see also Interim Remedial Action).

Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS): Two interrelated CERCLA studies. The RI is conducted to identify the types, amounts, and locations of contamination at a facility. It also evaluates possible risk to public health or the environment from exposure to contamination. The FS identifies, screens, and evaluates different alternatives for cleaning up contamination.

Removal Action: A short-term, immediate action taken to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances, such as containing waste safely on site to eliminate further problems, or identifying and removing a source of groundwater contamination to halt the further movement of contaminants. Such actions are limited by duration and cost, and are short of the final remediation for a site.

Responsiveness Summary: A summary of oral and/or written public comments received during a comment period on key cleanup action documents and the lead agency's response to those comments. The responsiveness summary is a key part of the Record of Decision or Decision Document, highlighting community concerns for lead agency decision makers.

Solid Waste: As defined by federal regulation, any non-hazardous garbage, refuse, sludge, or other discarded materials resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or community activities.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Surface Water: Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, streams, lakes and ponds, as well as precipitation (rainwater or snow melt) flowing on the ground.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): A federal law, passed in 1976 that gives EPA the ultimate authority to limit, or even prohibit, the manufacture, processing, distribution, or disposal of a chemical substance that presents unreasonable risk to human health or the environment.

FINAL

APPENDIX B

POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCE AREAS AND AREAS OF CONCERN

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APPENDIX B POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCE AREAS

A brief description of each of the 11 IRP potential contamination source areas is provided below.

SD01 (Dump Areas)

SD01 is located at Upper Camp and consists of several trash and site demolition debris burial areas. A formal landfill was never established at Upper Camp and many of the wastes generated at Upper Camp and the WACS site were disposed of on the eastern and western slopes of the mountain. Wastes included rubbish, wood, metal, drums, plastic, and other debris. Some of the drums were partially filled with oil, ethylene glycol, or other waste petroleum, oils, and lubricants. According to the 1985 Phase I report, up to 10,000 drums were drained of remaining liquids, crushed, and buried. Collected liquids were shipped offsite.

SS02 (Waste Accumulation Area No. 1)

SS02 (waste accumulation area no. 1) is located at Lower Camp, just north of the eastern end of the runway. This area was active from the 1950s to the mid-1980s. It was used to store drums of waste before they were shipped offsite for disposal. The area is flat and measures about 100 feet by 200 feet. Soil from potentially contaminated areas was reportedly removed and shipped offsite for disposal in 1984. The surface of the area is mostly gravel with some clumps of vegetation.

SS03 (Waste Accumulation Area No. 5)

SS03 (waste accumulation area no. 5) is located on the north side of the road to Upper Camp, about 400 feet north of Indian River. The area was used as a waste storage area during the 1960s and 1970s. Spills and leaks occurred at the site and all oil drums were removed in 1980 according to the Phase I report. No field investigations have previously been performed at SS03.

LF04 (Landfill No. 1)

LF04 (landfill no. 1) is located next to a gravel borrow pit near Utopia Creek at Lower Camp and consists of four disposal sites, each covering about one acre. In 1985, Engineering Science, Inc. reported that this area consisted of one disposal area, landfill no. 1, and was used from 1953 to 1977. During a 1994 site visit, three additional areas (A, C, and D) near landfill no. 1 (disposal area B) were identified. Engineering Science, Inc. reported that fill depths ranged from 10 to 20 feet at disposal area B and that wastes were burned regularly. The three additional disposal areas (A, C, and D) identified in 1994 consisted of various types of exposed metal debris and drums. No soil staining was observed.

LF05 (Landfill No. 2)

LF05 (landfill no. 2) covers an area of about three acres and is located just north of the runway along Miner Road. This permitted landfill has been operating since

1977 and is still the active disposal site for the installation. There are two general areas at LF05: (1) the active fill area and (2) the closed filled and graded area (about two acres). In July 1994, numerous drums were observed along the eastern edge of the landfill boundary.

LF06 (Waste Accumulation Area No. 4, Landfill No. 3, and Landfill No. 4)

Waste Accumulation Area No. 4. Waste accumulation area no. 4 is located about halfway up the south side of the runway at Lower Camp. The area was used in the 1950s and 1960s as a drum storage area for fuels or waste. The dimensions of the area are not documented. The 1985 records search prepared by Engineering Science, Inc. reported that the area may have been used as a drum storage area for fuels before delivering the fuel in bulk quantities, and/or it may have been used to store wastes in drums.

During a site survey in July 1990, potentially hundreds of 55-gallon drums were observed lying off the south side runway. Some of the drums were partially buried and the majority of the drums were empty. Several of the drums were observed to contain varying amounts of liquid. During the 1992 site investigation, numerous drums were observed to be scattered in the woods south of the waste accumulation area. Stained soils were not observed at this location. During the 1994 site visit, no drums were observed within the general area of waste accumulation area no. 4.

Landfill No. 3. Landfill no. 3 is about one-fifth of an acre in size, and is located on the south side of the runway at Lower Camp. The landfill was used during the period 1978 to 1980 to bury scrap metal, drums, wood, and other debris generated during a general cleanup of Lower Camp. This landfill is next to landfill no. 4.

During the 1994 site visit, numerous exposed drums were observed downgrade of landfill no. 3 and within a nearby drainage. Two metal tanks in a water-filled trench along the southern boundary were also identified. The area is vegetated with native grasses and saplings.

Landfill No. 4. Landfill no. 4 is located on the south side of the runway next to landfill no. 3 at Lower Camp. It is about one-fifth of an acre in size. Engineering Science, Inc. reported that the landfill was used to bury 50 to 100 drums found scattered in the immediate vicinity of the runway (from waste accumulation area no. 4). In 1985, many additional drums were observed in the wooded area around the landfill. The 1993 site investigation team reported that the drums were buried in the 1970s, although the specific year is not known. The type of waste contained in the drums is unknown.

Numerous exposed drums surrounding landfill no. 4 and stained soils were observed during the 1994 site visit. The area is vegetated with native grasses and saplings.

SD07 (Runway/Road Oiling)

From the 1950s until 1984, waste oil and other shop wastes, including solvents and ethylene glycol, were routinely applied to roads for dust control and to dispose of

the wastes. The runway and the road connecting Lower Camp to Upper Camp were reportedly the primary areas oiled.

OT08 (White Alice Communications System)

The WACS for Indian Mountain was activated in 1958, deactivated in 1979, and demolished in 1986. The former location is topographically below the lower bench and southeast of the existing radar dome.

According to the 1985 Phase I Records Search, information concerning removal of WACS equipment, oil, and soil was not extensive. File data reviewed by Engineering Science, Inc. during the records search indicated that 85 drums of PCB-contaminated oil and 240 drums of PCB-contaminated soil were removed from the WACS site. This removal is thought to be related to the Alaska Cleanup Effort conducted in the 1980s.

During the 1994 field investigation, the former building location was estimated by comparing existing site conditions to aerial photographs of the WACS facility. Fuel-contaminated surface water was observed flowing from SS10 and across the surface and through subsurface soils at OT08. Extensive soil screening for PCB concentrations was conducted.

SS09 (Waste Accumulation Area No. 3 and Spill/Leak Nos. 4 and 11)

Waste Accumulation Area No. 3. Waste accumulation area no. 3 is located north and west of the former power plant location, on the north side of Lower Camp. The area was active from the 1950s until 1984. Waste oil, motor gasoline (MOGAS), and other liquids were stored in aboveground storage tanks, which have been demolished. Some oil was removed from this area and shipped offsite for disposal in 1984. During the 1994 site visit, soil staining was observed on the hillside below a pipe coming out of one fill station foundation. Reportedly, the MOGAS foundations were former sites of MOGAS storage, allocation, and spills and leaks.

Spill/Leak Nos. 4 and 11. Release no. 4 occurred in 1976 and consisted of a 4,000-gallon petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) release from a tank at Building 110. The release, a tank overflow, was contained in the dike area surrounding the tank and 80 to 90 percent of the liquid was recovered. Leak no. 11 occurred over a long period of time and included lines from the waste oil storage tank at the former power plant and fuel line leakage. Further information was not available. It is assumed that the fuel line releases occurred near the power plant. The tanks and fuel lines in this area have been demolished.

The area was described, during the site investigation in 1992, as having a gravel surface with no vegetation. Stained areas were not observed. The size of the area is not described and apparently there was some uncertainty as to the location of the area.

SS10 (Waste Accumulation Area No. 6 and Spill/Leak Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10)

Waste Accumulation Area No. 6. Waste accumulation area no. 6 was used as the main drum accumulation area for Upper Camp from the 1950s until the 1970s. Drums were stacked on the lower bench, just northwest and below the summit, and reportedly contained waste oil and other liquid wastes. The area was cleaned up in 1978 and 1980. Many drums from both Upper and Lower Camps were crushed and buried at two large Upper Camp locations during this cleanup effort.

Spill/Leak Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10. Spill/leak nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 were diesel fuel releases ranging in volume from 1,500 gallons to 46,500 gallons. These volumes were usually estimated from receiving reports. These releases occurred between 1973 and 1979. All of the buildings, tanks, and fuel lines associated with those releases have been demolished and buried.

SS11 (Spill/Leak Nos. 1, 3, and 8)

SS11 includes spill/leak nos. 1, 3, and 8 that occurred at petroleum, oil and lubricant tanks 2 through 10 at the Lower Camp. The tanks are next to the north side of the runway about halfway down the length of the runway. Since record keeping began in 1973, at least 65,000 gallons of diesel fuel have been released. Recovery of released fuel is estimated at 80 percent.

APPENDIX B AREAS OF CONCERN

Areas of Concern (AOCs) are potential release sites at Lower Camp that were observed during an Indian Mountain LRRS site visit conducted in May 1994. No AOCs were identified at Upper Camp. None of these areas had been investigated before 1994. Although documentation of historical releases at these locations does not exist, some level of characterization was considered warranted. Some of the AOCs are former base support facilities that are no longer used. These include the former sewage treatment facility and oil/water separator tank.

Area of Concern No. 1 - Aero Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants Offloading Pump

AOC 1 is located at the northwest end of the runway. The aero-POL offloading pump is a portable pump used to transfer fuels from aircraft to station storage tanks. The area around the pump is sparsely covered with grass and is not bermed or lined.

During the 1994 site visit, stained soils and a petroleum odor were observed near the pump. Soil samples were field-tested for petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations.

Area of Concern No. 2 - Nondirectional Beacon Building

This AOC was incorporated into the remedial investigation during the May 1994 site visit. The nondirectional beacon building is located about 200 feet west of the west end of the runway. The building is located on an east-facing slope. According to station personnel, the building was used as the runway control tower during early station activities. It is currently empty with the exception of the unmanned nondirectional beacon building, which provides location information for aircraft. A power pole with a transformer stand is located about 30 feet north of the building.

To assess the potential for contamination associated with transformers at this AOC, soils located beneath the transformer stand and soils located near what appears to be a utility door of the building were investigated in 1994. PCB screening of soils from both locations was performed.

Area of Concern No. 3 - Southwest Runway Area

This AOC is located along the southern edge of the southwest runway staging area. The staging area appears to have been built above natural grade. This has created an escarpment from the staging area to the vegetated areas below. Miscellaneous debris was observed on and below the escarpment during the 1994 site visit and remedial investigation. The debris included empty drums, batteries, and other metallic waste. The debris appears to be limited to the near escarpment area, encompassing about one-quarter acre.

Results from a site reconnaissance, a soil gas survey, and field screening of soil samples for petroleum hydrocarbon and PCB concentrations were used to delineate

potential sources within AOC 3 and to select locations for sampling for laboratory analyses. Surface water was not present at the site and therefore not sampled.

Area of Concern No. 4 - Tank No. 1, Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants Receiving Tank

The POL receiving tank is located on the north side of the runway, near the western end of the runway. This tank is a 10,000-gallon diesel storage tank used for primary fuel storage. Diesel fuel offloaded at the aero-POL offloading pump (AOC 1) is piped to tank no. 1 for subsequent piping to storage tanks located to the east. The area around the tank is bermed; however, a liner was not observed during the May 1994 site visit.

Area of Concern No. 5 - Drum Disposal Area-East

The drum disposal area-east is located about 200 feet south of the runway. The drums are located at the edge of the runway clear zone, at the point where runway clear zone grading and snow removal activities have created a berm next to natural vegetation. The northern extent of possible buried drums is unknown. Based on field observations, the drums appear to be empty. Drum markings indicate that they contained fuel (diesel) products.

After completing a site reconnaissance in 1994, a metal detector and soil gas survey were performed. Survey data were used to choose locations for screening soils for petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations. Surface water was not present during the field investigation.

Area of Concern No. 6 - Drum Disposal Area-West

The drum disposal area-west is located about 220 feet south of the runway. The drums were located at the edge of the runway clear zone, at the point where runway clear zone grading and snow removal activities have created a berm next to natural vegetation. The northern extent of possible buried drums is unknown. According to station personnel, the drums contain liquid material. However, an inspection made during the site visit did not confirm the presence of residual liquid material in the drums. The past contents of the drums is unknown.

After completing the 1994 site reconnaissance, a metal detector and soil gas survey were performed. Survey data were used to choose locations for petroleum hydrocarbon screening of soils. Surface water was not present during the field investigation.

Area of Concern No. 7 - East Runway Dump

The east runway dump area includes the sewage effluent ponds, the east end of the runway, and the banks of Indian River and Utopia Creek. During the site visit in May 1994, these areas were observed to contain possible buried material. Miscellaneous metallic debris including drums was observed along an escarpment next to the Indian River. A swale at the base of this escarpment within the floodplain of Indian River was observed, and standing water was present at several

locations. A lowland floodplain is present at the end of the runway and at the confluence of Utopia Creek and Indian River. Sewage effluent from the treatment facility is piped below ground to a primary pond that flows to a secondary pond that in turn flows into Indian River.

Area of Concern No. 8 - Abandoned Incinerator, Building 125

The abandoned incinerator building is located 400 feet northeast of the residential/industrial dome complex, and about 750 feet southwest of Indian River. The building is situated on a high area south of the road to Upper Camp. The building was used as an on-station incinerator. The date of deactivation is unknown. It is currently used to store hazardous materials. A culvert buried underneath the building discharges at the roadcut on the north side of the building. It is not known if building drains are connected to the culvert.

The objective for investigating this AOC was to determine whether hazardous materials from the building have migrated via the culvert to the soils at the outfall of the culvert.

Area of Concern No. 9 - Abandoned Sewage Treatment Facility

The abandoned sewage treatment facility is located on the south side of Indian river, about 250 feet southeast of the Indian River Bridge. The date of abandonment is unknown. The facility includes a small building with four square steel tanks of about 750 gallons each.

To characterize liquid present in the tanks, one composite sample was collected from the four tanks.

Area of Concern No. 10 - Oil/Water Separator Tank

The belowground oil/water separator tank is located at the east end of Building 112 (vehicle maintenance building) and Building 118 (vehicle storage building). Specific information about the tank size, tank plumbing, and discharge point is currently unavailable.

To characterize the contents of the oil/water separator, one liquid sample was collected from the oil/water separator.

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APPENDIX C
SITE MAILING LIST

FINAL

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BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH
P.O. BOX 189
NAKNEK, AK 99633-0000

BEN CABO
INDIAN MOUNTAIN LRRS
PMC/FRONTEC
32156 CEDAR STREET
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506

GALENA CITY HALL
BOX 149
GALENA, AK 99741-0000

BOB CHIVVIS
PMC/FRONTEC
32-156 CEDAR STREET
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506

ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH
P.O. BOX 349
SANDPOINT, AK 99661-0000

ALAN COFFELT
INDIAN MOUNTAIN LRRS
PMC/FRONTEC
32156 CEDAR STREET
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506

LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH
P.O. BOX 495
KING SALMON, AK 99613-0000

CLAYTON DUNCAN
INDIAN MOUNTAIN LRRS
PMC/FRONTEC
32156 CEDAR STREET
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506

MAYOR OF COLD BAY
P.O. BOX 10
COLD BAY, AK 99571-0000

JOHN MEYER
ACTING STATION CHIEF
INDIAN MOUNTAIN LRRS
32156 CEDAR STREET
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506

ART IVANOFF

CHRIS WILLIAMS
JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.
500 L STREET, SUITE 302
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

INDIAN MOUNTAIN LRRS
P O BOX 60009
FAIRBANKS, AK 99706

ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
P.O. BOX 101177
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510-1177

ALASKA LANDS ACT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
P.O. BOX 202045
ANCHORAGE, AK 99520

ANCHORAGE AUDUBON
BOX 101161
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510

ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
519 W 8TH AVENUE, SUITE 201
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

CENTER FOR ALASKAN COASTAL STUDIES
P.O. BOX 2225
HOMER, AK 99603

ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL LOBBY
P.O. BOX 22151
JUNEAU, AK 99802

CLEAN AIR ACT COALITION
1747 LAURENCE COURT
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

ALASKA NATURAL RESOURCES & OUTDOOR EDUCATION ASSOC
P.O. BOX 110536
ANCHORAGE, AK 99511-0536

ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND DATA CENTER
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE
707 A STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

ALASKA WILDLIFE ALLIANCE
P.O. BOX 202022
ANCHORAGE, AK 99520

GREENPEACE USA
P.O. BOX 104432
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510

ALASKA NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
707 A STREET, SUITE 208
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

NATURE CONSERVANCY OF ALASKA
601 WEST 5TH AVENUE, SUITE 550
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENTAL CLUB
4101 UNIVERSITY DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508

NORTHERN ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
218 DRIVEWAY
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701

PUBLIC AWARENESS COMMITTEE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
P.O. BOX 916
HOMER, AK 99603-0916

TIM BENINTENDI
STATE CAPITOL, BLDG 204
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182

ALASKA FIELD OFFICE
SIERRA CLUB
241 E. 5TH AVENUE, #205
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

HONORABLE TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR
STATE OF ALASKA
P.O. BOX 110001
JUNEAU, AK 99811-0001

KRIS BENSON
ALASKA HEALTH PROJECTS
1818 WEST NORTHERN LIGHTS BLVD. NO 103
ANCHORAGE, AK 99520

CARL E. MOSES
REPRESENTATIVE
STATE OF ALASKA
STATE CAPITOL BLDG 204
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182

SALLY DODD BUTTERS
COOK INLET VIGIL
P.O. BOX 1223
HOMER, AK 99603

HONORABLE FRANK MURKOWSKI
SENATOR
U.S. CONGRESS
222 WEST 7TH AVENUE, #1
ANCHORAGE, AK 99513

ELIZABETH HATTON, MD.
PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
4001 DATE STREET, SUITE 213
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508

HONORABLE TED STEVENS
SENATOR
U.S. CONGRESS
222 WEST 7TH AVENUE, #2
ANCHORAGE, AK 99513

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
STATE OF ALASKA
3601 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

STEPHEN THOMAS
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
P O BOX 25520
JUNEAU, AK 99802

HQ PACAP
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DIVISION
25 E STREET, STE D 306
HICKHAM AFB, HI 96853-5412

HONORABLE FRAN ULMER
LT. GOVERNOR
STATE OF ALASKA
P.O. BOX 110015
JUNEAU, AK 99811-0015

NEWS DIRECTOR
KHAR HEART RADIO 590 AM
11259 TOWER ROAD
ANCHORAGE, AK 99515-2938

NEWS DIRECTOR
KYAK AM 650
2800 E DOWLING ROAD
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507

NEWS DIRECTOR
KKLV FM 104
11259 TOWER ROAD
ANCHORAGE, AK 99515-2938

NEWS DIRECTOR
KWHL
9200 LAKE OTIS PARKWAY
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507

NEWS EDITOR
ALASKA PUBLIC TELEVISION INC.
2700 E TUDOR ROAD
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507

ALASKA JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
3710 WOODLAND DRIVE, SUITE 2100
ANCHORAGE, AK 99517

NEWS DIRECTOR
KASH FM/KKSD AM
1300 E 68TH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99518

FAIRBANKS NEWS MINER
200 CUSHMAN STREET
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701

NEWS DIRECTOR
KGOT FM 101.3
500 L STREET - SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501-5909

SHEILA BALISTRERI
NEWS
KQFD
9200 LAKE OTIS PARKWAY
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507

NEWS DIRECTOR
KNIK 105.3 FM
1007 W 32ND AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

MICHAEL BERGER
EDITOR
BRISTOL BAY TIMES
P O BOX 1770
DILLINGHAM, AK

NEWS DIRECTOR
KPXR FM POWER 102
3700 WOODLAND PARK DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99517

KEITH GROTELUSCHEN
ASSIGNMENT EDITOR
KTUU-TV CHANNEL 2
701 E TUDOR ROAD, SUITE 220
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503-7488

DAN GRUBB
NEWS DIRECTOR
CHANNEL 13 ABC
KIMO-TV
2700 E TUDOR ROAD
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

HQ PACAF/CEVR
U.S. AIR FORCE
25 E STREET SUITE D-306
HICKAM AFB, HI 98613-5412

DON HUNTER
STATE EDITOR
ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS
1001 NORTHWAY DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
7700 DOVER AVE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504

DICK LOBELLE
KENI NEWSTALK 55
1777 FOREST PARK DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99517

611 ASG/CC
5800 G STREET, SUITE 203
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506-2150

KRISTEN NELSON
AK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
P O BOX 102278
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510

673 ABG/CC
UNIT 12513
APO AP, 96512-2513

JOHN TRACY
NEWS DIRECTOR
KTUU CHANNEL 2
701 E TUDOR ROAD SUITE 220
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503-7488

673 CES/CC
UNIT 12513
APO, AP 96512-2515

JEFF TURNER
NEWS EDITOR
KTVA CHANNEL 11
1007 W 32ND AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

HQ PACAF/CEVR
U.S. AIR FORCE
25 E STREET, SUITE D-306
HICKAM AFB, HI 98613-5412

TIM WOOLSTON
NEWS DIRECTOR
KIMG MAGIC 98.9
500 L STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
7700 DOVER AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504

HQ AFMC/PA
WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB, OH 45433-5000

COMALCOM
COMMANDER OR NAVY ELEMENT
5800 "G" STREET, SUITE 307
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506-2130

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
645TH ABW
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OH 45433-5000

ALCOM/J4
5800 G STREET
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506-2130

3 CS/SCL
6900 9TH STREET, SUITE 4
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506

HQ U.S. CINCPAC
BOX 64017
CAMP H.M. SMITH, HI 96861-4017

3 CS/SCLPK
6900 9TH STREET, SUITE 4
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506

LT. GEN. LAWRENCE E. ROESE
AIR FORCE
5800 G STREET, SUITE 101
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506-2130

343 WG/CE
EIELSON AFB, AK 99702

DAVE COOK
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DIVISION
HQ PACAF
25 E STREET SUITE D306
HICKAM AFB, HI 96853-5412

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR
3WG/PA
6920 12TH STREET
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506-2530

COL. RICHARD HASSAN
611 ASG/CC
5800 G STREET - SUITE 203
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506-2150

COMNAVSPECWARGU ONE DET KODIAK
NSWG-1 DET KODIAK
BOX 190966 CODE USCG-SC
KODIAK, AK 99619-5000

LT COL RODNEY L. HUNT
611 CES/CC
21885 SECOND STREET
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506-4420

CAPT RON JOY
HQ PACAF/PAC
ATR FORCE
HICKAM AFB, HI 98853-5000

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORPORATION
301 ARCTIC SLOPE AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

MICHAEL STANKA
REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER
611 CES/CEVR
ELMENDORF AFB
21885 SECOND STREET
ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506-4420

CALISTA CORPORATION
601 W 5TH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

MICHAEL WINTERS-MALONEY
HQ PACAF/LGO
HICKAM AFB, HI 96853

CHUGACH ALASKA CORPORATION
3000 A STREET, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES
1577 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

COOK INLET TRIBAL COUNCIL INC.
670 WEST FIREWEEK LANE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH BOARD
1345 RUDAKOF CIRCLE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508

COOK INLET REGION, INC.
2525 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

ALEUT CORPORATION
4000 OLD SEWARD HIGHWAY, SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

GWICH'IN STEERING COMMITTEE
430 WEST 7TH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

ALEUTIAN-PRIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION, INC.
401 E FIREWEED LANE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

KONIAG INC.
4300 B STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION
1001 E. BENSON BOULEVARD
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508

JIM JORGENSEN
MANIILAQ ASSOCIATION
P O BOX 256
KOTZEBUE, AK 99752

LOUDEN VILLAGE COUNCIL
BOX 244
GALENA, AK 99741-0000

HAROLD NOYSS
DOYON LIMITED
201 FIRST AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701

GAN A YOO LTD.
BOX 38
GALENA, AK 99741-0000

PAUL VIK
P.O. BOX 61
NAKNEK, AK 99613-0000

TREFON ANGASAN, JR.
BBNC
P.O. BOX 100220
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510

JULES WRIGHT
TANANA CHIEFS
122 1ST AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701

PAUL HEADLEE
TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC.
122 1ST AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701

FIELD SUPERVISOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
605 WEST 4TH AVENUE, ROOM G-62
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

TERRY HOEPFERLE
BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 310
DILLINGHAM, AK 99576-0000

MARK ADER
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
1200 6TH AVENUE
SEATTLE, WA 98101

ART C. IVANOFF
SUBSISTENCE COORDINATOR
MANIILAQ ASSOCIATION
P O BOX 256
KOTZEBUE, AK 99752

MARCIA COMBES
FEDERAL FACILITIES
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
222 WEST 7TH AVENUE, #19 (ROOM 537)
ANCHORAGE, AK 99513-7588

SONCE DEVRIES
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
605 WEST 4TH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501-0000

GRETCHEN SCHMIDT
COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR
SUPERFUND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
12600 6TH AVENUE, HW-117
SEATTLE, WA 98101

ALVIN EWING
ASSISTANT REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
222 WEST 7TH AVENUE, #19
ANCHORAGE, AK 99513-7588

MARY P. SIROKY
DIVISION OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
410 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE, SUITE 105
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1795

RON KLEIN
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
3601 C STREET, SUITE 322
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

BILL LAMOREAUX
DISTRICT MANAGER
ST E-470
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
800 E DIAMOND BOULEVARD
ANCHORAGE, AK 99515

LAURA NOLAND
ADEC-NRO
610 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, AK 99709-0000

SCOTT PICTON
ADEC-SCRO
3601 C STREET, SUITE 1334
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503-0000

JENNIFER ROBERTS
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
3601 C STREET, SUITE 322
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

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APPENDIX D
LIST OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
AND PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

FINAL

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APPENDIX D
LIST OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
AND PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

A. INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

City Hall
Hughes, Alaska
Contact: Thelma Nicholai, City Administrator
Telephone: (907) 889-2239
Hours: Mon. - Fri., 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

IRP Information Repository
11 CES/CEVR Office
8th and L Street, Building 9824
Second Floor, Room 229
Contact: Roger Lucio, 11 CES/CEVR Community Relations Coordinator
Telephone: (907) 552-4532
Hours: Mon. - Fri., 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

B. MEETING LOCATIONS

City Hall
Hughes, Alaska
Contact: Thelma Nicholai, City Administrator
Telephone: (907) 889-2239

Common Area
Residential Dome
Indian Mountain LRRS
Contact: Station Chief
Telephone: (907) 552-4310

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APPENDIX E
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CONDUCTING COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

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